

LIBERATION NEWS SERVICE

NO. 211

NOVEMBER 13, 1969

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Army Unleashes Left Russia in Ft. Dix 08	1
Cuba Rights Column Narcs	2
March in New Haven to Free Mother Wilson	4
Martin Sastre vs. Nelson Rockefeller in Court	5
Students Battle Police in Japan	6
Madison Swais at the Best and Underestimates the Rest	
California Courts Hunt "Leaders"	7
Judge Hellman: Easy Courtroom, Easy Judge	10
"The Story of Anticapitalism"	
Three More Burnings in New York	11
Bridge created in North Korea: A Speech	12
A Review: Anne's Woodstock Nation	16
Red Square: We Won't Speak White	18
Peg-Kee Reviews the Big State Game	20
Battling Open it Up or Burn it Down	22

NOTE: The information for the article on Judge Hellman was provided by Al Rosenfeld of Chicago. Send him your comments on this article.

Editor: Chicago, August 1969

Phone: 442-1100 or 442-1101

NOTE: TO LNS SUBSCRIBERS: THERE WILL BE NO NEWSPAPER DELIVERED SATURDAY, AUG. 15. THE LNS STAFF WILL BE IN WASHINGTON DC AND SO WILL EVERYONE ELSE WE KNOW.

NOTE: We have mailed to all LNS subscribers one New York copy of the Movement Speakers Bureau Catalog. Please put this catalog to good use and obtain additional copies for people in your area who could use them. For additional copies write to LNS or to Move Speak, 255 E 11th Ave., New York, NY 10003. We have also mailed to most (though not all) subscribers a Guerrilla Theater Book. Please pass this book on to the guerrilla theater group in your area which would put it to use. This was printed at great cost and expense in a very limited edition and we want to be sure that the book gets in the hands of those people who will actually use it. If there is any LNS subscriber who did not receive the Guerrilla Theater Book, but who wants a copy, please write to LNS. Please allow 10-15 days for delivery of the Move Speak Catalog and the Guerrilla Theater Book.

STATE COLLECTIVE

George Cavaretto	Bob Heilbroner
Beryl Epstein	Alan Howard
Howie Epstein	Andy Marx
Barbara Einstein	Penny Orr
Mark Einstein	Barbara Rothkrug
David Tenson	Sheria Ryan
Ted Franklin	Mike Shuster
Ralph Greenspan	Allen Young
Nick Greenberg	

AND

Karen Kearns	Joe Pissarevsky
Peter Knibler	Barja Luka
Karen Ward (on the West Coast)	

CORRECTION: On Page 19 of this packet, in the second column, third line, the word should read "patriote".

NOTE: Graphics to accompany the Ft. Dix story (see Page 1) have appeared in several LNS packets in the past: #156 (April 19, 1969), #169 (June 5, 1969) and #196 (Sept. 25, 1969). [We know that few LNS subscribers manage to keep files of this sort, but these indicators are given for those who do have files -- and for encouragement to everyone else to try to keep such files.]

Editorial News Service

New York, NY 10003

Phone: 442-1100

Published two times a week

Subscription rates: \$15 a month or \$180 a year

100 East 11th Avenue

New York, New York 10003

Phone: 442-1100

SECOND CLASS POSTAGE

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LIBERATION News Service

FORT DIX, N.J. (INS)--The Army has decided to take three years of Jeffrey Russell's life "It's a total fraud," says one establishment reporter. The New York Post reporter refuses to stand for the court. One of the MP guards can't quite keep his eyes dry as Cathy Russell screams "Why are you doing this to us!" and starts to climb up to the Judge's rostrum, probably to kill him, if only she could. "You give mother fuckers," mutters a black GI, and another one, white, runs out of the courtroom screaming "Stinking pigs!" He's arrested.

From the time the grim Court Martial ritual began there was never any doubt that the army was going to hang Russell for his part in last June's Fort Dix stockade rebellion. But in some corner of ourselves we preserve an inextinguishable ability to be shocked. "They didn't even take the trouble to make it look good," says another stunned establishment reporter.

Forty clenched fists go up, and forty spectators rise to their feet. "Free Jeff Russell! Free Jeff Russell!" over and over again. The courtroom shakes. Outside the chanting continues. One demonstrator is beaten. The others, encircled by MP's, are dragged into a waiting bus. "Free Jeff Russell, free Bobby Seale, free all political prisoners, free the Fort Dix 38, free the Fort Dix 32,000. GIs are our brothers," they chant from inside the bus. Most of the MP's act as slowly as they can without getting themselves into trouble. "Most of us don't want anything to do with this shit," one of them had said just a few minutes earlier, "but the day you do what you believe in the Army is the day you go to the stockade."

From inside the courtroom, Cathy Russell shrieks, "They're trying to take him away from me!" Five MP's rush Russell to a waiting car. As the car pulls off, he flashes a hand-cutted fist through the back window.

In four days of Court Martial proceedings, the "P" could get only three scared young GIs to testify about Russell's role in the rebellion,

in which 150 GI inmates of the stockade busted up their barracks, throwing footlockers through windows and setting mattresses afire. Two of these could testify only that Russell had mentioned that a protest against the treatment of prisoners was in order. The only prosecution witness that claimed to have seen Russell actually do anything (he said he saw Russell toss the first footlocker, bellow "let's go" and fight fire) was as much an embarrassment to the Army as a help. Pvt. Joseph Pettet, who said he had been court-martialed three times and AWOL (for more than 30 days) eight times, once since the rebellion, admitted that "GOD (the Army's Criminal Investigation Division), said it would help me if I told them what I saw."

Pettet, who was transferred to Russell's barracks only a day or two before the rebellion, could not produce the name of a single one of the 65 GIs in the barracks--"except" as Russell's lawyer, Mrs. Viadick, put it, "he curiously learned the names of three of the four men charged as defendants for the events of June 3-- Russell, Brakerfield and Katrow."

Viadick: When did you hear Russell's name?

Pettet: At roll call.

Viadick: How many names are there at roll call.

Pettet:

Viadick: What if I told you there were 65 names? How many other names did you learn at roll call that day.

Pettet: Katrow, Brakerfield.

Viadick: Did you learn the name of a single other person at roll call.

Pettet: No.

Viadick: Let's start with the "A's", did you learn any names beginning with "A"?

Pettet: No.

Viadick: Well, how about the men nearest you? Did you learn any of the "I's"?

Pettet:

Viadick: Do you know the names of any of the men in the bunks next to you? Any other names at all.

Pettet: I can't think of any.

Vladick: Just Russell, Brakefield and Katlow?
Are you sure someone didn't tell you those names afterwards?

Pettet said he spent the evening of the rebellion on his bunk reading the Bible.

The most dramatic moment of the trial came when the prosecution's star witness, Pvt. Alan Farrell, was asked about Russell's activities and told the Army's ambitious young prosecutor, "I forgot what answer you told me to say to that." He said that the Army had promised him immunity on charges of his own, stemming from the rebellion, if he testified against Russell. He explained that his pre-trial statement to CID had been made under duress--I just signed everything they wanted me to say," he told the startled and fuming prosecutor.

The Army does not let Farrell's kind of courage go unpunished. They are going after him with perjury charges.

Another prosecution witness, Airman John Lisk, also defied ^{the} prosecution by refusing to testify against Russell, pleading the Fifth Amendment.

While the Army's case reeked of incompetence and intimidation, the defense produced five witnesses, with closely corroborating testimony to the effect that Russell had been watching TV when the disturbance broke out, and gotten as far from the barracks as possible as things developed.

But the Army didn't need a case. They're sitting on a powder keg at Dix, and they know only one way to react--pick a few of the most politically vocal GI's out of the 150 rebels and let them serve as a warning and an example of Army vengeance to the rest. Maintaining that terror is more urgent to them than public relations--in spite of a disgusted press, and in spite of 10,000 demonstrators who invaded the Fort itself last October 12, and vowed to come back if every one of the Fort Dix 38 originally charged for the rebellion was not freed.

Jeff Russell testified about the conditions that brought on the rebellion and about his own

treatment in the stockade. He has spent the last five months, since the rebellion, in solitary confinement. For his first five days in solitary confinement he was on the stockade's famous disciplinary diet (3 cups of water a day, a couple of two-inch pancakes and a bowl of dry cereal for breakfast, a small spoon of mashed potatoes and a small spoon of vegetables for lunch), and forbidden to communicate, even by letter, to lawyers, wife or anyone in the outside world. He was in solitary for two weeks before he was told of the charges against him.

With unbelievable calm and restraint, Jeffrey told of having mail to wife and lawyers interfered with, of being denied medical care (the Army will give him only temporary fillings, "I'm getting cavities within my temporary fillings), of being denied access to the religious articles of his Buddhist faith, of having his visits with his wife denied, interrupted or harassed, and of having been beaten six times in the stockade, twice since the rebellion.

He told of having been beaten and dragged by handcuffs (so tight his hand is still damaged) through the compound by a guard who told him that if others came to his aid, he would be killed. "He was trying to provoke the guys to help me so he could kill me," Russell said.

Russell, the son of a Protestant Navy lieutenant colonel explained that he became a Buddhist because Buddhism teaches that, "We should be willing to accept that all living organisms have as much a right to live as yourself. Being a Buddhist means that you should never unnecessarily take the life of another being."

Mistreatment of prisoners is not unusual in the stockade. It was, in fact, the beating of one prisoner and the confining to solitary of another (for demanding a water bowl at dinner) that sparked the original rebellion. "The Army has to have something worse than Vietnam to threaten GI's with, otherwise nobody would risk their life for that damn war," a soldier explained.

In mitigation hearings, just prior to sen-

tencing, a brave Cathy Russell took the stand. She told how stockade officials had refused to let Jeffrey know that he had a baby until days after Jeffrey Russell Jr.'s birth. She told of having to remarry her husband in the stockade, because the Army didn't recognize their Buddhist wedding in dependency allotments, and of having been threatened and physically pushed around during her often-interrupted visits with her husband. "One Sergeant said he'd make sure I never got to see my husband again," she said. She also told of a sergeant who "said he would drive me to the airport and then drove me all around New Jersey saying he would get Jeff off if I'd go home with him."

The judges look like blown up bull frogs with fangs, as they squat in an identical row behind their bar. "I don't understand what's inside you. I don't understand the looks on your faces," Cathy Russell tells them. One of them smirks; the other faces remain stone.

It's almost impossible to watch. If you're a Marxist, you're supposed to know that people aren't born frogs. You try to understand that once they must have been something like Jeff and Cathy's little baby who's sleeping through this important moment in his life. But all you really want to do is beat their expressionless faces in.

The Army has good reason to be uptight. "Our C.O. told us that if any of us came to watch the Court Martial there'd be more than just the Fort Dix 38 in the stockade," says a GI. "Our whole company is going on sick call Moratorium day," he says. "We're just about all Vietnam vets. One thing we noticed over there is that the Cong are everywhere--like, man, they are the people. Don't nobody want to go over there."

The Army knows enough not to trust its soldiers. When 10,000 demonstrators marched onto the Fort in support of the Fort Dix 38, the Army was afraid that the Dix GIs might not have their hearts in defending the Fort against them

So they had to call in troops from Fort Meade, Maryland, to do the guarding--to "supplement" the 32,000 soldiers at Dix, the Army explained. "Next time I'll send them out empty," says the man who filled up the tear gas tanks from which the demonstrators were sprayed.

The Army also knows enough to have nine MP's guarding the courtroom, and two companies waiting on alert.

They didn't know that one of the MP guards asked for a fist button to wear inside his uniform jacket.

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CUBA FIGHTS COFFIN NAILS

HAVANA (LNS) - Cuba has begun an educational campaign concerning the connection between cigarette smoking and lung cancer. Dr. Zollo Marinello, director of Cuba's National Institute on Oncology, recently issued a report on research which links cigarette smoking to cancer and other ailments. The study was done in Cuba. Dr. Marinello's report also notes that cigarette smoking in Cuba is on the rise.

The widespread publicity given the medical report indicates a policy shift for the Cubans, who have been reluctant to attack the pleasures of cigarette smoking at a time when Cuba's people are already committed to hard work in the canefields and to a policy of economic austerity.

The rapid success of Cuban medicine, however, led naturally to the current drive to cut down the incidence of lung cancer.

Tobacco has, of course, been a major crop in Cuba -- another reason that an anti-smoking campaign has been delayed. But the Cubans now seem prepared to take steps to cut back on tobacco production by converting lands to other more useful crops.

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"Let me say, at the risk of seeming ridiculous, that the true revolutionary is guided by great feelings of love."

--Che

MARCH IN NEW HAVEN TO FREE

PANTHER WOMEN

LIBERATION News Service

NEW HAVEN (LNS) - For the past six months, 14 members of the Black Panther Party have been held without bail at locations scattered around the State of Connecticut.

Seven of the Connecticut 14 are women, and three of them -- Frances Carter, Loretta Luce and Rose Smith -- are pregnant. The women are kept in solitary confinement; they are not allowed to choose lawyers to defend them or to talk to other prisoners; bright lights and constant noise make sleep nearly impossible. They are denied fresh air, exercise and a proper diet. Their babies are to be born under armed guard.

Two women are due to give birth in December. If the babies manage to be born alive and to survive these conditions, the State of Connecticut plans to declare the mothers "unfit" and give the infants away to people of the State's choosing.

The release of these three women on their own recognizance, and the release of the 11 other Panthers on reasonable bail, become key demands of the Panthers and various support groups.

In a recent letter to State's Attorney Arnold Markie which is made up of 14 New Haven community groups, stated: "denial of bail makes it impossible for the Panther 14 and their attorneys to prepare an adequate defense and ensure that they receive a fair trial." The letter goes on to say that the denial of bail is clearly "unconstitutional" because it violates a prisoner's right to the presumption of innocence. Commissioner of Corrections Ellis MacDougall has informed representatives of our Coalition that as long as these Black Panther Party members are held in jail they will be treated in the same manner as convicted criminals."

The imprisoned women have asked that the Black Panther Party be allowed to care for their newborn children. New York Women's Liberation and the Black Panther Party of Connecticut have called for a massive demonstration on Nov. 22 in support of this demand in addition to the demands

for release of the prisoners.

The demand that the Black Panther Party be allowed to care for the children is considered especially relevant to the struggle for women's liberation. A statement from the New York women's group explains that the demand explicitly rejects the State's definition of what constitutes a "proper" family unit." The women's statement continues: "Moreover, this demand also recognizes that because the Black Panther Party has begun to respond to the needs of women and children through their breakfast, health and clothing programs, they are far more fit to care for these children than is the State which tortures the children's mothers. Never before has a political party been viewed as a family -- a concept which the Black Panther Party has demonstrated time and again in its efforts to serve and liberate the people."

The 14 Connecticut Panthers were arrested on charges connected with the murder of Alex Rackley. According to the police, Rackley was an FBI informer. The Panthers, however, insist that Rackley was a loyal comrade murdered by the police. Rackley's death has been used to bust up Panther offices around the country and to frame other Panthers. (His body was reportedly found in Littlefield, Conn. shortly before the New Haven busts, though there is still some question about the existence of a corpus delicti in the case.)

Chairman Bobby Seale has been charged with conspiracy to murder in connection with the Rackley case. Rory Hait and Landon Williams have been held in Denver for months on the same charge. The government plans to bring the three of them to Connecticut for trial in December.

The March on November 22 begins at noon at Beaver Pond Park in New Haven and will proceed through the black community to the courthouse. From there, a delegation will go to the Niantic State Prison Farm where the seven Panther women are being held. Further information on the demonstration can be obtained from New York Women's Liberation (212) 749-5971 or 227-2617.

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*****SEE GRAPHICS SECTION*****

FREE ALL POLITICAL PRISONERS

more and more and more
and on into forever

MARTIN SOSTRE VS. NELSON ROCKEFELLER
THE STATE ON TRIAL

NEW YORK (LNS) - "I envision a democratic socialist economy where the exploitation of man by man will be abolished....At present the world revolution has entered a new era... The struggle of black people is part of the struggle of all people in the world against U.S. imperialism." These excerpts from Martin Sostre's prison writings were read to the court by his lawyer, Victor Rabinowitz, as part of evidence that Sostre had been treated by the State as a political prisoner and that he had received cruel and unusual punishment at the hands of New York State prison officials.

The warden of Green Haven State prison, Harold Follette, once punished Martin Sostre for having written down these and other thoughts, charging that Sostre had been keeping "contraband racist literature." "Racist" for the warden meant that it mentioned the names of Huey Newton, Bobby Seale and Eldridge Cleaver.

After reading the excerpt, Rabinowitz asked Follette, "Do you consider that racist?" Follette replied,

"That may not be racist, but it is revolutionary, it upsets the other prisoners." He went on, "I am concerned about the possibility of insurrection 24 hours a day."

Rabinowitz pursued the point. "Were you afraid that Martin Sostre was organizing an insurrection?"

Follette oinked: "Not after I put him in segregation [solitary confinement]."

This kind of treatment isn't new to the American prison system. But for the first time, a judge is being asked to rule on the techniques the government uses to silence opposition, and if the decision goes for Martin Sostre, the loser is Nelson Rockefeller.

Sostre wrote the brief for his suit against Gov. Rockefeller and three other state prison officials during the 13 months he spent in solitary confinement from August, 1968, to September, 1969. Just as he had been placed in solitary for his political actions, he was originally jailed after the 1967 Buffalo black rebel-

lion for being a political activist. The police framed him up on narcotics charges for continuing to be active even after they destroyed his revolutionary Afro-Asian bookstore. Since he had served time on similar charges as a youth, he was slapped with a 41-year sentence.

The prosecution painted a dreary but not at all unusual picture of solitary confinement. Sostre explained that after spending twelve months in solitary in Green Haven prison, he managed to talk to a prison inspector who was walking past the cell.

"I told him about Ray Broderick (a prisoner in the next cell) who was terrorized into committing suicide. I told him I was being tortured and oppressed in solitary confinement for over a year. I complained about the starvation on short rations, about how we had to go for seventeen hours a day without food. I told him about having no winter underwear. I told him about the obstruction of my mail to my attorney and to the courts."

Sostre also described the "privilege" of one hour a day exercise, and that it carried the requirement that the prisoner submit to a "dehumanizing" search and physical examination; so Sostre never went to the yard for exercise. "They will never dehumanize me," he said. He also described the problems of sleeping in solitary confinement when a guard would come by every half hour to awaken him by shining a powerful flashlight in his eyes.

"If your head is covered, he will kick the wall to wake you. If you don't wake up, he'll come in to the cell and wake you, shake the bed or take your blanket away to punish you."

Sostre brought out clearly the racism of the prison system, citing that 80% of Green Haven's prisoners are black and brown.

But the racism of the prison system is part of the racism of the society. These are men who the society has no room for -- no jobs, no decent places to live, no way of providing for themselves or their families -- because of their race and class, and who were forced to survive by means of crime. Private property doesn't mean too much to you if you've never had any, so even though

attacks on it by these people are not consciously political, they are still an attack on the society and the class structure that rely on private property.

Sostre also pointed out that 90% of the prison guards are white. And he accused the State of running concentration camps for black and brown people.

The defense tried to show that Sostre's treatment wasn't cruel and unusual, and tried to discredit the testimony of Sostre and other prisoners. What they succeeded in showing is that the New York State prison system consistently deprives prisoners of their legal and human rights.

The trial ended on Nov. 7 and the attorneys filed all of their briefs and motions with the judge, Constance Baker Motley. A decision is expected on Jan. 7. Prisoners all over the country are watching this case, and if Judge Motley decides in favor of Martin Sostre there will be an avalanche of similar cases.

But there may be even more than that. Solitary confinement and other prison tortures and harassments are an important part of the government's repressive machinery. Even if these practices are not struck down by the trial, even if Governor Rockefeller is not jailed, Martin Sostre has given an exciting glimpse of the future many of us look to, when the men who have ruled this country will finally have their day in court -- not as the judges, but as the accused.

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STUDENTS BATTLE POLICE IN JAPAN

TOKYO (LNS) - As the date neared for a major showdown on the U.S.-Japan Security Treaty, the Japanese police finally went on the attack and moved on Hokkaido University buildings in Sapporo recently.

Radical students had not allowed a class to be held on the campus since June 28 (though classes are scheduled to go on throughout the summer on the Japanese term system). They had occupied several buildings, barricaded the entrances to the campus, and held on for five months.

Now, forces are readying for Prime Minister Sato's trip to the United States to discuss the fate of Okinawa (at present an American colony) and the Security Treaty. Students and workers have vowed to fight to keep Sato from going. They oppose Sato and the Security Treaty for the same reason --- because they are both part and parcel of the Japanese policy of cooperation with the United States, a policy which has made Okinawa a base for American armed forces and Japan an agent of U.S. activities including the war in Vietnam.

The police didn't like the idea of leaving Hokkaido University in the hands of the students to serve as a base of operations in the coming battles. So they moved in -- 2,000 riot police with water hoses and tear gas. It took them over six hours to clear three buildings. Students set fire to barricades, bombarded the police with rocks and Molotov cocktails, and battled with them hand to hand, before they were finally evicted. Thirty people, including a number of policemen, were injured in the fighting.

Meanwhile, police announced that they had raided Tokyo University's Institute of Space and Aeronautical Science, confiscating materials that had transformed the school into a firebomb factory.

The police still have a lot of work ahead of them if they plan to clear out all universities and Molotov cocktail manufacturing operations. They admitted that at least 28 universities and colleges across Japan are still in the hands of radical students.

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CUBAN MOVIEMAKERS "CONFESS": WE'RE AGITATORS

VINA DEL MAR, Chile (LNS) -- "Above all, we're political agitators -- and that's an honorable thing to be," said Alfredo Guevara, head of the Cuban Film Institute (ICAIC).

His comment was made in response to an attack by a Chilean delegate to a Latin American film congress against the Cuban delegation and others who, they said, had turned the gathering into "an assembly of political agitators."

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SAN FRANCISCO (LNS) - The 1965

The prosecution hinges on the fact that the "movement leaders" create and create a movement, that if you destroy the movement, you have effectively put an end to what is being organized. The way to get rid of the movement is to make any of them feel that they are not welcome.

The next day 1500 citizens came through again
 and were being held good parliamentary
 prisoners along with Caffery having charged
 the police and spat him. Not so sure about
 his "free speech" in these turbulent
 times.

times, the jury was hung on Ginsman and Bloom.

Another victim of repression, Ysidro Macias, chairman of the Mexican-American Student Confederation, is a Chicano organizer who actively led and participated in the Third World Strike at UC Berkeley last February. All the elements are there: break up the strike and the Latino movement by getting the leaders and make sure that no non-white force is developed on the Cal campus. Ysidro was accused of felonious assault on a cop. Translated, this means he got the shit beat out of him by a bunch of Berkeley pigs when he went to the defense of some of his striking brothers who were being severely clubbed as they marched on the picket line. As a leader of the Asian-American Political Alliance commented wryly: "His head feloniously assaulted a policeman's club."

Ysidro lay in a coma for eight hours following his "assault" on the pig, and doctors weren't sure whether or not he would live. Yet Macias, who allegedly kicked a cop in the ass, was found guilty of assault, not of being assaulted, in a hysterically racist, anti-Mexican, anti-movement trial.

More flagrant than the trial itself was the sentencing by Alameda Superior Court Judge Hove in handing down the harshest sentence ever meted out to a UC student: 9 months in jail and 5 years probation. Judge Hove told Ysidro: "Boy, you students have nothing to complain about. Do you really think we're putting you people down? Why, we've given you everything. We've given you the GI bill. We've given you scholarships. We're letting you teach at Merritt College. What are you teaching these people? Are you teaching them about Revolution? Are you misleading your people against the Establishment?"

Unimpressed by ample testimony concerning Ysidro's character and leadership ability, Judge Hove took off: "That's your trouble. You're too proud. You haven't learned to be humble. You show no remorse for the things you've done. If you get in to." Boy.

The DA was obvious about his strategy for

Latinos as the Judge, but more explicitly malicious. In calling for the maximum penalty possible, the DA spelled out the huge dollar and cents financial costs to the county and the State for the Third World Strike: the policing, the damages done, the work interfered with. Someone, he asserted, would have to pay these costs, "and I say it should be Ysidro Macias."

The case is on appeal. Ysidro remains in jail.

The case of Dan Siegel is not founded on reason, but on the frenzied worship of "private" property. Dan is charged with "inciting to riot" for the People's Park onslaught last May just because he was the speaker on the platform when the crowd decided not to listen to any more speeches. They went to reclaim their trees and grass and swings and flowers from the metal fences and armed pigs who had usurped them.

Dan uttered the words that were already in everyone's heads and on their tips: "Let's go and take the Park." The fighting that ensued left one dead, one blinded, 58 hospitalized--and an outraged community in Berkeley and all over the California coast, a source of keen embarrassment to the school and city officials who brought it on.

Dan Siegel was never a "movement leader" in the traditional sense. He was the newly elected Student Government President at Cal, and not active in any of the more militant or radical groups. Dan's prosecution cannot really be described as an attempt to crush a movement by removing its leadership. Rather, it is a case of spitefulness, of wanting someone to blame, someone to "pay" for it all. Dan is the easiest target.

They're probably rose. Not in the sense of Ros Stone and Ysidro, whose building movement cannot be imprisoned, but in the way that the pigs at every level lost in prosecuting the Oakland Seven. They're rose because people, just as they are sick of the war, don't see why young people should not be allowed to build a park.

And they're doubly rose because, when the jury acquits him, average Americans will have granted the basic premise of People's Park: that private property is not sacred.

11 Dan Siegar's case is one of spite and ugliness in wanting someone to pay for the embarrassment of People's Park. Wayne Greene's recent case was pure, bitter, vicious vengeance on a much deeper level. Wayne's case reflects all the elements of the others: the desire to eliminate radical organizers, the special hatred and fear of blacks, the attempt to use repression to scare off the "followers" (the crowds are always considered to be like sheep), the need for someone to pay for a week of street fighting (Berkeley, June-July 1968, the Battle of Telegraph Avenue) and for injuries to several cops who were bloodied and burned by a molotov cocktail.

But what is really frightening is that Wayne Greene stood trial for attempted murder because of the deep racist, personal hatred felt for him by the plainclothes campus political pig, James Sicheneder. Sicheneder has been out to get Wayne Greene - a black pacifist active in the resistance for a long time. And when the gassing of a peaceful June 28 rally led to a week of street fighting, window smashing and burnings, Sicheneder looked for and found Wayne Greene and accused him of the worst of the crimes committed that week.

And he did this despite the fact that everyone knew, including the police, that the guy who threw the molotov cocktail was white.

The D.A. Yokota is a fat, red faced, blatant racist of the worst variety. And he apparently judged his Alameda County jurors correctly in praying to their racism. In the first trial, only one witness - Sicheneder the cop - testified he saw Wayne Greene throwing the first bomb. Six other witnesses - including a black administrator and other reputable types - testified he didn't. The jury was hung seven to one for a guilty verdict. The war is no longer popular in Alameda County. But racism is. And cops are

Wayne Greene got another trial. His attorney was the indomitable Vincent Hallinan. Vince did two things. He produced the white youth, Art Gottlieb, who admits to having thrown the first bomb. And he ran a heavy political trial, educating and organizing the jury as he tried to win his client's freedom. He rapped to them about the history of protest in this country: slavery, the union struggles, and women's suffrage. He challenged the D.A. "What will you do now that cops are organizing. When you have to prosecute them for blocking the sidewalks when they picket in front of City Hall." He inserted anecdotes with political content, and got at least some of the jurors to smile.

The D.A. tried his best. He tried to look good to the jury by dropping casual racist, anti-reformist, anti-youth remarks. He explained away Art Gottlieb as the victim of an unhappy turn in his love affair who admitted the first bombing to get an excuse to leave town. And Sicheneder's dirty lies again went on record.

But this time the jury ripped innocent on all counts. It's hard to know what that will happen, but occasionally it can and it will.

The movement is constantly in process, and the courts today are reflecting one step in that process. In the courtrooms we see what the movement has been doing, and how the system has been responding. Much history is being written in those small, wood-paneled rooms.

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SHOOTING RANGE IN KOREA PROTESTED

BOOKOK RI, South Korea (LNS) - The U.S. Army has angered residents of this Kyonggi Province village because of a shooting range built here.

More than a hundred families staged a protest against the shooting range, built on a hill at the edge of the town last April. The ceaseless firing of shells has upset the quiet calm of the village and several fatal accidents have occurred. In September, three children were killed by stray

bullet.

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"THIS IS THE LOUSIEST COURTROOM..."

CHICAGO (LNS) - On February 8, 1949, Superior Court Judge Julius Jennings Hoffman sentenced noted Chicago attorney Paul Pomeroy to one day in the Cook County Jail and a fine of \$100 for declaring: "This is the lousiest courtroom in the County Building...You can't get any justice from this goddamn judge."

Today, the aging Hoffman, a diminutive pile of black laundry bizarrely topped with an over-ripe casaba melon, would go unnoticed were it not that he sits in judgement over eight of our own. A 74 year-old man, who after swearing in a jury had to ask his clerk what floor his courtroom is on, has been chosen to derail the onrush of history.

While we look back at his record, let us forget, if we can, that Julius, it is said, dropped a whole lot of bread, maybe fifty or a hundred grand, into somebody's campaign fund or, as one story goes, into a favorite foundation of former Illinois Senator Paul H. Douglas, to assure his Federal appointment. Also that anything he ever got he owed to his wife, Eleanor, a Bensinger girl; that the Bensingers owned Brunswick-Balke-Collander, now Brunswick Corp.; and that Julius, the former director, secretary and vice-president of the same B-B-C in which his wife owns so much stock, might just have a vested interest in war, the one in Vietnam, for instance, and perhaps might not be quite the man to judge his enemies impartially.

Hoffman was born in 1895 to a family of first generation Jewish immigrants. Once he overcame the anti-Semitic bigotry of turn-of-the-century America, Hoffman made a virtually effortless ascent to the echelons of power.

On April 7, 1936, after practicing law for 21 years, Hoffman was elected to the board of Brunswick-Balke and assumed the still warm seat of old B.E. Bensinger who had recently split this world to look for bigger deals in the next. By April 3 of '39 he was vice president and secretary of the board.

Towards the end of World War II, in 1944, Hoffman sold his stock and resigned his position with Brunswick to become a senior partner in the

law firm of Markham, Hungerford and Sollen.

it was in January of '47 and eight months after his appointment to the Illinois Housing Board by Governor Green, that Julius ran as a coalition candidate for Judge of the Superior Court of Cook County. He won and was installed in December of the same year; his salary at the time was \$17,000 per annum. Hoffman's career on the Superior Court bench was uneventful.

On May 13, 1953, Julius Jennings Hoffman received a \$2,000 pay cut and cast a fated bid for a place in history, as the United States Senate confirmed his appointment to the Federal bench.

As the trial of our eight brothers entered its third day, Bobby Seale, Chairman of the Black Panther Party rose to his feet to oppose the Judge's order that Seale must be satisfied with the counsel present and forget about the lawyer of his choice, Charles Garry of San Francisco. "If I am continually denied this constitutional right of legal defense..., by the judge of this court, then I can only see Judge Hoffman as a blatant racist..."

As though stiffened by a thousand volts of disbelief, an angered Hoffman thundered, "Sir, I'll have you know that I ordered the desegregation of the first school district in the North," referring to a 1968 decision to desegregate South Holland School District 151 in that south Chicago suburb. One Chicago attorney reflected on the incident saying, "Julius conveniently found that he could do right and at the same time uphold the United States Government. That's important to him."

"Don't speak of racism, sir," Hoffman instructed Seale. "There is none in this courtroom." Yet many of his past decisions savor of what the Panther's accusation implied.

On January 30, 1954, less than a year after his appointment to the federal bench, Hoffman sentenced a black Korean War vet, with four battle stars, to a year and a day for a \$95 debt to the Veterans Administration.

"I just can't assume the responsibility of putting a convicted burglar on the street."

The convicted burglar, John C McDonald, 26, married and the father of two, had been sentenced

precedent opened the door for many federal suits
against illegal police action

In August of 1962, again acting in his capacity of messiah of the oppressed, Hoffman dismissed an antisegregation suit which contended that while there were 20,000 empty desks in Chicago schools, 30,000 students, 98% of whom were black, attended classes in double shifts because of "overcrowding." Hoffman's opinion no doubt received wide acclaim at City Hall. He malifluciently acknowledged that, "The court is certain that Superintendent Benjamin Willis, being the great man, the great educator, and wise and courageous administrator that he is, will see to it that Chicago schools are completely integrated."

Dick Dalye's honcho Willis, on the other hand, held the position that Chicago schools had always been integrated.

And so the trial in Chicago continues with the judge, as the New York Times put it, the greatest issue.

STOP THE TRIAL

- 30 -

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ANTI-WAR PROTEST IN NEW ZEALAND

WELLINGTON, New Zealand (LNS) - Students in New Zealand are engaged in a spring offensive against the war in Vietnam. More than 1500 students demonstrated recently in front of New Zealand Army Headquarters in Auckland to demand the withdrawal of New Zealanders from Vietnam, where they are fighting in collaboration with the U.S. Army.

Demonstrators also gathered in front of the U.S. Embassy and the Saigon Embassy in Wellington. They demanded that all U.S. troops be withdrawn from Vietnam and that all of the people in the Saigon Embassy get out of New Zealand.

- 30 -

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VIETNAMESE STUDENTS DIG US

HA NOI (LNS) - Students in North Vietnam held a special rally last month in support of the American students who have demonstrated against the war in Vietnam. The Vietnamese students also expressed their protest against the repression which has affected the anti-war movement in the U.S , Prensa Latina reported

- 30 -

"IT'S CLEARLY ANTI-CAPITALIST":
THREE MORE BOMBINGS IN N.Y.

NEW YORK (LNS) -- "That bomber," said the Bergdorf Goodman executive, "must be some sort of kook with a grudge against big business. Probably thinks he got cheated." He then returned to his appraisal of a 1970 Cadillac in the showroom of General Motors' sixty-story skyscraper.

Nineteen stories above the Fifth Avenue showroom, construction workers with wheelbarrows cleaned up the debris left from an explosion on Nov. 11 shortly after 1 a.m. The blast ripped out several walls along a corridor near two elevator shafts. Within minutes of the GM explosion, similar explosions occurred in the skyscrapers housing Standard Oil and Chase Manhattan Bank.

"It's clearly anti-capitalist," said a hip, "mod-squad" plainclothesman as his men sifted through the bricks, dust and twisted steel at GM, seeking clues to the identity of the "kooks."

The saboteurs, whose skill at eluding security guards amazed officials at all three buildings, confirmed the political nature of the bombings in an unsigned statement mailed special delivery to UPI.

The statement reads:

During this week of anti-war protest we set off explosions in offices of Chase Manhattan, Standard Oil and General Motors.

Guards of all three buildings and news offices throughout the city were telephoned from thirty to sixty minutes in advance to insure that the buildings would be cleared of people.

The Vietnam war is the most obvious evidence of the way the country's power destroys the people. The giant corporations of America have now spread themselves all over the world, forcing the entire foreign economies of the world into total dependence on American money and American goods.

Here at home these same corporations have made us into useless consumers, devouring increasing quantities of useless credit cards, and household appliances.

We work at mindless jobs. Vast machines pollute our air, water and food.

Spiro Agnew may be a household word, but it is rarely-seen men like David Rockefeller of Chase Manhattan and James Roche (GM) and Michael Haiden of Standard Oil that run the systems behind the scenes.

The empire is breaking down as people all over the globe are rising to challenge its power. From the inside, black people have been

fighting a revolution for years. And finally from the heart of the empire, white Americans, too, are striking blows of liberation.

The greatest damage, estimated at \$100,000, hit the government relations office of Standard Oil of New Jersey. That may seem like a lot of money, but Standard Oil tails only General Motors on Fortune magazine's list of the richest corporations in the world.

Under Rockefeller control, Standard Oil is the world's largest private overseas investor. Half its assets are abroad. From Venezuela alone it ripped off a quarter of a million dollars in oil profits in 1966. At the current rate of appropriation, Venezuela's oil reserves will be decimated in fourteen years.

GM is no slouch about foreign rip-off either -- with extensive holdings in twenty-three countries including seven Latin American nations.

The third target, the Chase Manhattan Bank, (another link in the Rockefeller chain), is the second largest domestic bank and certainly the most influential US commercial bank in international operations.

Loans floated by Chase Manhattan were crucial in shoring up the tottering South African economy when it faced an international embargo, after the apartheid government massacred nearly a hundred blacks at Sharpesville.

The Veterans Day incidents are the latest in a series of highly successful political bombings which include attacks on the Whitehall Induction Center, Grace Midland Bank and the July 26 bombing of the United Fruit pier. Thus far, none of the saboteurs have been identified.

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THANKSGIVING FAST PLANNED

PLYMOUTH, Mass. (LNS) -- Demonstrators from the Boston area announced plans to gather at Plymouth Rock Nov. 26, the day before Thanksgiving, to begin a fast in protest against the war in Vietnam. Some of those fasting will reconvene on Thanksgiving Day on the steps of the Capitol in Washington. For information, contact Clergy and Laymen Concerned About Vietnam, 475 Riverside Drive, New York, N.Y. 10027; phone 212-749-8518.

-30-

WE HAVE FOUND IT HERE IN KOREA

by Eldridge Cleaver

The Pyongyang Times LIBERATION News Service

Eldridge Cleaver recently attended the International Conference on the Tasks of Journalists of the Whole World in Their Fight Against the Aggression of U.S. Imperialism. The conference was held in Pyongyang, Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Cleaver contributed the following article to the Pyongyang Times.

PYONGYANG, Korea (TNS) - The delegation from the Black Panther Party to the International Conference of Journalists, composed of Deputy Minister Byron Bolton and myself, have been here in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea since September 11, 1969. From the bottom of our hearts, we wish to thank the heroic people of the DPRK for receiving us, making us feel so very welcome, and extending to us a dignified respect of a caliber which we have never expected before outside the homes of our mothers and fathers, sisters and brothers. For this we are deeply grateful to the Korean people, to your government and Workers' Party, under the strong leadership of the incomparable Marshal Kim Il Sung.

Our Minds Have Been Blown

We had to take a very long trip and ride together. Both trips are, by the very nature, an ordeal. But we would have been smiling every inch of the way had we known that when we stepped down on the soil of Korea in Pyongyang we would be introduced to a new world. Our people have a phrase to describe one's state of mind, displaced by one's overwhelming event, and we think that this is the only phrase that describes the how we felt about Korea and the heroic people who people it. Our minds have been blown.

We did not know where we had been, our people and our country. But, coming here, of course we knew the only thing that the whole world knew, that the people of the DPRK had waged a victorious war against the aggression

of your soil by mercenary troops under the command of the U.S. imperialists and under the flag of the United Nations. And, of course, like all revolutionaries, we had read some of the writings of Comrade Kim Il Sung, with which we were greatly impressed. But we read a lot of writings by many different people and we read everything with a grain of salt, because, particularly in our era of unprecedented hypocrisy and false posturing, you cannot believe everything you read. So you can imagine how surprised and delighted we were to discover that not only does Comrade Kim Il Sung practice what he teaches, but what a preachment and what a practice.

We are truly amazed by the achievements of the Korean people. And we are amazed by the Korean people themselves. Nowhere have we encountered such beautiful people, so vigorously mobilized, so efficiently organized, moving with the harmony of one man, one will and one dedication.

Ordinarily I would be embarrassed to speak in such glowing terms about people, but in this situation I can hardly find the words with which to congratulate you, to praise you, and to express how much we love you.

You have shown us around your country and given us a quick course in your heroic history, shown us your struggle, your humiliation and your triumph under the staunch leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung. Your truly revolutionary socialist art has managed, as art should, to convey to us the deep truth of your experience in a condensed form, so that we feel that we have seen into the essence of your fighting people, even though we know that we could not possibly have gained in such a brief period all that there is to learn. But this little bit that we have learned is enough for us to see that we knew you and we love you.

We have been most impressed with your struggle with your children, with your socialist construction and with your great leader, the man that binds the Korean people together.

is one of priceless beauty. The love that you have for your Leader and your children is one and the same.

Young Pioneers

I must say a few words about your children, particularly the Young Pioneers. How wonderful and precious they are! How beautiful! Beyond the natural love which people have for their children, I think that there is a little something extra added in the love the Korean people have for their children. I get the impression that this is because for so many years you were unable to give them the kind of life and protection that you wanted to, that the suffering of the Korean children has been so great, that the slaughter, the beastly slaughter of your children first by the vicious Japanese imperialists and then, and most brutally, by the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

We visited Sinchon, and there we saw the execution chambers employed by the U.S. imperialists to mass murder Korean children and their mothers. We went inside these horror chambers and experienced a sinking heart to realize that the barbaric U.S. imperialist aggressors had herded the beautiful Korean children inside these death chambers by the hundreds, poured gas on them, and burned them alive. There was one of these death chambers in particular that I want to mention. It was all concrete and it was built, I think we were told, for an air raid shelter. It reminded me of the solitary confinement cells that I have myself been put inside in the prisons I have been in in the United States. From the inside the death cells of Sinchon look like the solitary confinement cells in the prisons of the United States. I remember how I felt each time I was thrown into one of these cells, how heavily it would weigh on my heart and spirits, how difficult it was to endure. So judging from my own feelings, I am horrified at how I know those children must have felt, being so young, and innocent as children are. How they must have begged for mercy from the merciless Yankees! How they scratched the walls, gasping for breath,

and how they must have screamed when the savage imperialists poured in the gas and threw in the fire! Even to think about it, as I write this, brings tears to my eyes and a lump to my throat. So that whenever I see the Young Pioneers, my heart goes out to them especially, to each and every one of them, to all the Korean children.

On July 28, I became a father, our first child. The future of children in this world, under the threat of U.S. Fascism and Imperialism, is very important to me, because I love all children.

In Panmunjom

In Panmunjom we saw and understood how your country is divided, and saw the hated U.S. imperialist M.P.s stationed there, who have the criminal audacity to pretend that they have a right to be there. It was kind of a shock for us to see these Yankees there, because we know them so well. We participated in a small demonstration against them, and gave them a piece of our mind. There were two black M.P.s among them and we singled them out and questioned them, challenging them for being here supporting the very system that is murdering our black people in the U.S.A. One of these blacks said, when we asked him, that he is from the state of Georgia in the United States. Atlanta, Georgia. That is disgusting, because any black man from the state of Georgia has been subjected to extreme oppression at the hands of white racists. The present governor of Georgia is notorious for a well-known incident. Some black children entered a restaurant that he owns and tried to order some food. This racist pig, Governor Lester Maddox of Georgia, set upon them with an ax handle in one hand and a pistol in the other hand and beat them unmercifully. So that when this black M.P. at Panmunjom said that he came from the state of Georgia, it seemed so absurd, and we told him so. We could see how weakwilled and confused he was. It was disgusting. We hate especially to see our black brothers function as mercenaries for the U.S. imperialists when they should be on our side and on the side of the Korean people in opposition to the U.S. imperialist aggressors. We understand

the need and deep desire of the Korean people for the unification of their country and we know that soon Korea will be unified. We welcome that day because that will mean more Young Pioneers, more socialist construction, and more of this beauty, and an end to the hateful life imposed upon your brothers and sisters by the U.S. imperialists who occupy your country. Our people have been under the very same boots of the U.S. fascist imperialists, for 400 years now, so nobody need tell us about how disagreeable it is!

What is Most Important

I must speak now of what is most important. We came to Korea in search of something. We have been searching all over the world for it. The whole of our lives has been given to this search. And all of the oppressed people of the world are searching for this thing. We have found it here in Korea. Let me explain. We speak of internationalizing our struggle against imperialism, particularly U.S. imperialism. In order to succeed in this, we must have an international analysis and an international strategy based on this analysis. This strategy must be implemented through international tactics. I think that Comrade Kim Il Sung has provided these. I see the earth as one big piece of land with one big body of water. I see one territory. And I see Comrade Kim Il Sung speaking to all the people in this territory and I see them listening to him and understanding him. What he is saying is so clear that even a child should understand it. He is telling us what is right before our eyes, what we are all prepared to understand, but which we could not see because we did not have his perspective. Now that he has pointed it out to us, we can see it clearly too.

It would take a man like Comrade Kim Il Sung, with his long and deep experience of fighting against imperialism, including deep experience in guerrilla warfare. He has taken what he knows and applied it to the international situation. I think that the result is beautiful. I think it is what we've all been seeking, and waiting for, and working for.

Republic of Korea, and the great leader of the 40 million Korean people, Comrade Kim Il Sung, have heightened our consciousness to a level that makes us equal to the task of dealing with our number one enemy, the U.S. fascist imperialist aggressors.

So we are very glad to have come to your country, to have seen and learned all these things, to have known such beauty. The strength and revolutionary thrust of your entire society, your theatre, your industry, even your very trees and beautiful flowers, have made an indelible impression upon us. We would like to stay here in your glorious land forever. But, of course, we must return to our struggles, to our own people, to fulfill our duties and to take back with us and spread broadcast what we have learned here. If there is one single thing we have learned here, it is the wisdom and rewards of tenacity, of never giving up the struggle, of fighting harder and harder the more the vicious enemy presses us. This is what the Korean people did, and this is why they are triumphant. Our dream will be to someday make a return visit to a unified Korea, with Young Pioneers from the northern border to the tip of this country in the south.

We would like for the Korean people to know, that within the 30 million black people inside the United States, and among the other oppressed people there, there are ardent battalions of that army of liberation which the heroic guerrilla, Major Ernesto Che Guevara called forth. Che called for a continental wide army. We respond to Che's call, enlarging his army into a hemisphere wide army of liberation. And we go further, responding to the resounding trumpet call of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great strategist and tactician of the international struggle against imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism. We will carry this sacred cause of our joint struggle through to the bitter sweet end, and win for our people the precious fruits of a great victory.

[signed] Eldridge Cleaver

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STOP THE WAR!! STOP THE TRIAL!! STOP CAPITALIST EXPLOITATION!! STOP IMPERIALIST AGGRESSION!! STOP IT ALL!!!

DEAR ABBIE

A REVIEW OF WOODSTOCK NATION by ABBIE HOFFMAN
(Vintage, \$2.95, 154 pp. paperback)
by Jomo Raskin

LIBERATION News Service

Abbie Hoffman is a good trip. He's an up. There's a bad moon rising and Abbie holds up a storm lamp. In Woodstock Nation he raps about bad trips, about downs, about bad acid, bad scenes, but he comes out with fists clenched, head up, charging ahead ready to fight PIG NATION with indignation. You close the book and see Abbie sitting there hunched over, curly hair covering his face, his big nose out a mile, smiling, giving some PIG the finger. It's either the finger or the clenched fist.

Like Abbie says, this "has been an awkward time of anxieties and doubts." People feel their heads have been turned inside out. The Movement is fragmenting. It's a Nation of splits, breakups, crack-ups. What do we do?

Woodstock Nation begins at rock-bottom with suicide, all suicides, and particularly Lenny Bruce's suicide. All the suicide victims in the morgue, Abbie tells us, have a strange grin, "The Shit-Eatin Grin" on their faces. It's that grin in the face of death and desolation which Abbie offers. But he offers more. By the end of the book he puts out a different sound. The drummer is beating out the sound of revolution:

Tear down the walls, motherfucker.
Kick out the jams, motherfucker.
We want the world and we want it NOW!

The reason Abbie has the blues, the reason he's got anxieties, as the shrink would say, is that Woodstock is a mind-blower. Woodstock is an enigma. Abbie's got an "amity-enmity attitude" toward the whole rock world. How do you relate to youth culture? How do you relate culture to politics? How do you get from rock to revolution? That's what Abbie is asking. What he wants to know about Woodstock is:

Were we pilgrims or lemmings? Was this really the beginning of a new civilization or the symptom of a dying one? Were we establishing a liberated zone or entering a detention camp?

Abbie sees the Fascist boot marching in the dis-

tance, coming closer and closer, getting bigger and bigger. He's not about to let it walk over him. The question is how to stop it.

He isn't out to fight the people. He's not going to call hippies pigs, put a gun to their heads and demand a choice immediately for or against the third world. He's not into serving hippies either; he's not ready to pamper them. He wants the Woodstock Nation to become a revolutionary nation. He hasn't given up, not yet. He thinks those 400,000 pilgrims can be organized, that they can become the pioneers of a new civilization, rather than the victims of this old one.

Abbie calls himself a cultural revolutionary. With a little help from Chairman Mao and The Red Book,

"An army without culture is a dull-witted army, and a dull-witted army cannot defeat the enemy,")

he attacks the revolutionaries who refuse to organize around the oppression of white youth, and who don't relate to youth culture. Abbie is confident that white youth will make their own revolution. When they're hassled for long hair or drugs they'll realize a radical change is needed. They, like the blacks and Vietnamese, will fight the PIGS of the world. Abbie is down on Mark Rudd. He says that "the reason SDS couldn't relate to Woodstock Nation was because they saw the people as worthless which of course means they see themselves as worthless which is mighty weird and no fun at all."

Now, because of this view Abbie gets himself into an awkward situation. He says of the Conspiracy 8 trial,

When I appear in the Chicago courtroom I want to be tried not because I support the National Liberation Front -- which I do -- but because I have long hair. Not because I support the Black Liberation Movement, but because I smoke dope.

But he also feels that he and his co-conspirators are "guilty of a vast conspiracy. A conspiracy pitted against the war in Vietnam and the government that still perpetuates that war, against the oppression of black communities, against the harassment of our cultural revolution...what we are for, quite simply, is total revolution." Abbie wants to be tried for long hair and dope because Woodstock Nation is found

guilty on those counts. He wants to be with and among his people. He doesn't want to be isolated or cut off from them. And more than anybody else, he senses where the people's heads are at.

Abbie wants politics and culture to fuse. He wants to stand with the Panthers, to protest the chaining and gagging of Bobby Seale, and also to live in Woodstock Nation. Abbie lives in two Nations. He's divided. He wants Mark Rudd to take off his Weatherman disguise and reveal his hippie garb underneath. He wants the acid-rock kids to reject pacifism and dig struggle. "The revolution," he says, "is more than digging rock or turning on. The revolution is about coming together in a struggle for change. It's about the destruction of a system based on bosses and competition and the building of a new community based on people and co-operation."

Abbie wants men and women to carry a gun over one shoulder, and a guitar over the other. But when he faces Woodstock Nation the joint and the electric guitar are up front. Abbie holds back part of himself, he holds back the Abbie who supports the Black Liberation Movement. To the rock generation he sells himself short. Abbie says, "give the people what they want."

But the revolutionary is a locomotive. He's ahead of the train, out in front. It's his task to bring the rest of the cars along with him, not to let the weight of the caboose hold him and the whole train back.

Abbie doesn't say much about black culture. He talks about PIG NATION and WOODSTOCK NATION, but he doesn't say much about WHITE NATION and BLACK NATION. To talk about youth culture and rock without talking about black culture is to leave the grass out of the joint. We're sucking in air. Youth culture and rock grow out of black culture, out of jazz, soul, blues. Janis, the Beatles, the Stones, Creedence, have a life line to black music. Edridge Cleaver is the father of cultural revolution in the USA. Soul On Ice is the red book of the American cultural revolution. From the Panthers and Cleaver, hippies and yippies take the idea of a nation, of national liberation, of conflict, and armed struggle.

Abbie is right, the youth will make the rev-

olution. As Huey P. Newton says, "the hippie rebellion" is "developing a new culture." Rock supplies the energy, people give the power. Abbie is looking forward to Woodstock 1970. But he knows that more Woodstocks like last year's aren't the answer. More of us coming together to smoke grass and dig Janis and the Band doesn't make the revolution. At Woodstock hundreds of thousands of white kids were allowed to smoke grass. They weren't hassled or busted. The walls didn't come tumbling down.

There's a conflict between the generations, but it isn't a death conflict necessarily. Cops and teachers jail kids, but they also co-opt and exploit their culture. The youth culture is a billion dollar market. Madison Avenue and Wall Street want to fondle it, possess it and control it. Rather than destroy youth culture, big business wants to cultivate it in its own commercial hot house, shorn of its political roots and revolutionary flowering.

It looks like the new white youth culture might manage to exist within the walls of the old city without destroying it. Woodstock was a double-edged sword -- a victory for us, and for the masters of oppression. It cut us and them.

So, Abbie, we're for "soulful socialism," we're for drugs, rock, Janis, Creedence, Communes, but we're also for armed struggle, for the international revolution. The Festival we need another Woodstock. We need a Revolution, for "Revolution is a Festival of the exploited and oppressed." It's the Nation of Revolution that needs founding now.

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NLF SOLDIERS TO CUT CANE IN CUBA

HAVANA (INS) -- Five soldiers from the People's Liberation Armed Forces of South Vietnam, military arm of the National Liberation Front, will go to Cuba soon to help with 1970's ten-million-ton sugar harvest.

Granma, Cuba's principal daily paper, said the NLF combatants would cut cane as an "expression of solidarity of the heroic Vietnamese people with the Cuban people."

Meanwhile, preparations are being made for the arrival of 300 cane-cutting North Americans -- the first contingent of the Venceremos Brigade. The group will be leaving the U.S. in late November. -30-

LES QUEBECOIS WON'T SPEAK WHITE

By Mark Feinstein
Liberation News Service

MONTREAL (LNS) -- 'Y a des choses qui changent au pays de Quebec. Things are changin' in the country of Quebec. On the night of November 7, the streets of downtown Montreal glowed orange in the light of Molotov cocktails exploding in the entrails of the banks on the rue St. Jacques. Thousands of demonstrators shouting "Re-vo-lu-tion!" moved through the streets as passers-by made V signs and working class Quebeckers leaned out their windows to smile down approval on the placard-carrying activists. The people are on their side.

A week before, 40,000 Quebeckers went to Quebec City, with its narrow streets and chateaux and its winter carnival. 1,350 policemen armed with clubs and tear-gas were waiting for them. The cops were well-prepared. A Montreal paper reported one as saying, a while before the violence that was to break out, "We're going to have some fun soon." And two cops had to be hospitalized following a practice session in tactics held by the Quebec anti-riot squad. The outcome: thirty wounded demonstrators, eight wounded cops, seventy arrests, and a lot of broken glass. And for good measure, "a certain number of American anti riot specialists were on the scene of the demonstration."

Things are changing in Quebec. The Quebec City demonstrators were French, of course. They were protesting a now-infamous projected law called Bill 63 -- a law which the Quebec government claims would establish the primacy of the French language in Quebec, a French country (even Montreal, touted as a bilingual city, is 80% French-speaking). But why, then, so much bloodshed and pain over a bill which on the surface seems to satisfy the nationalist demands of so many Quebeckers?

What the bill says, for one thing, is that French will be taught in all the schools of Quebec. So far so good. But it also says that parents will have the right to choose, freely and without regard to religion (Quebec

schools at present are either Catholic or Protestant, the Catholics teaching in French, the protestants in English), whether their kids will go to French or to English schools. It gives new immigrants, the "neo-quebecois," the right to choose which language they want to speak, and which language they want their kids to grow up in French Quebec with.

But in a country where a Frenchman's average salary is 35% lower than that of the average English speaker, it's no wonder that most immigrants choose English -- the language of business and commerce. In a French country that has to require that Frenchmen learn English in order to hold just about any good job, it's no wonder the Quebeckers feel like a colonized people, like "niggers in America."

Yes, Bill 63 seems to give the people a free choice on the language issue. Yes, they seem free to choose French. But what does it mean to be able to "choose" French in Quebec? At present Quebec is simply one province in Canada; and Canada is a country in whose army it's common to hear, when an English officer is dressing down a French "pea-soup," the command "Speak white!"

And Quebec is a country -- 83% of whose people speak French as their native language -- where the primacy of English as a requisite in the "working world" is very clear. A French speaking girl with a university degree went to apply for a salesgirl's job in Montreal's biggest department store -- frequented by many more French speakers than English. She was required to pass an examination testing her proficiency in English. The next applicant the store interviewed was a recently arrived immigrant from London who didn't speak a word of French. She didn't take an exam at all. As it happened there were jobs available for both of them. What if there had been only one job?

43.3% of all Canada's unemployed are Quebeckers. 12% of all young people in Quebec between the ages of 14 and 19 are unemployed. Yet the "province" of Quebec receives only 33% of Canada's unemployment insurance allot-

There are small industrial cities in Quebec where one worker in five is unemployed

The Canadian University Press has commented that the fight against Bill 63 has "overnight realized the radical dream of students and workers united in a struggle against a common enemy." Quebec workers as well as intellectuals are aware that their national identity is in grave danger. The workers know that on a practical level, the "national identity crisis"-- the liberation struggle-- is being fought to save their economic lives. They are becoming aware that colonialism is a real thing. Their country is still a colony.

When a colonized people begin to realize their condition and to fight to change it, the result is often bloody and repressive. The main demand of the Nov. 7 demonstration, for example, was for the release of two political prisoners, Pierre Valliere and Charles Gagnon. Both were militants in the Front de Liberation du Quebec, which was responsible for several bombings over the past few years. Thus far denied a trial, Vallieres and Gagnon have been jailed for more than three years now. They do not deny their active participation in the FLQ's wide range of political agitation, though no concrete evidence seems to have been brought forward linking them with a bombing which resulted in one death and a murder rap against the two militants. Their main crime is that they are anti-colonialists.

They are not the only victims of colonial repression. Organizers of separatist marches have been arbitrarily arrested and accused of diverse charges. Leaders of political organizations are periodically detained for hours by the police, who never press charges against them. Slowly and systematically, the Quebec Ministry of Justice, led by Remi Paul, has been strangling what remains of bourgeois democracy in Quebec.

Anti-terrorist laws have been passed empowering the police to make "preventive" arrests of militants even before political actions are taken. The actions themselves -- marches, demonstrations and meetings -- are gradually being outlawed as "dangers to freedom."

The day after the Nov. 7 demonstration, the head of the Executive Committee of Montreal, Lucien Saulnier, proposed a law (which local papers say is sure to pass) giving the city a blanket right to prohibit all public demonstrations and public meetings, and to arrest anyone who seems bent on participating in one. "I affirm again," said Saulnier, "that this meas-

SFE GRAFIX FOR MORE MATERIAL ON QUEBEC

ure is strictly aimed at assuring liberty..."

Saulnier is French, but that doesn't guarantee he'll be a "partiot." For one thing, he counts among his friends Adrien Arcand, ex-head of the Canadian Nazi Party. For another, his real allegiance is to the rising capitalist class in Quebec, which sees more hope of stability and profit in a Quebec more or less tied to Canada than in a free socialist Quebec. But more than anything, men like Saulnier are shackled by traditional Quebec reactionary attitudes, opposed to just about any kind of change. His more progressive bourgeois compatriotes tend to support the separatist movement -- after a fashion. Rene Levesque, the leader of the new Parti Quebecois, is a man whose primary concern seems to be finding ways of attracting more American investment to Quebec as a means of solving her economic problems. Interestingly, there is a tendency among American corporations -- who own 60% of Quebec's industry -- to support certain separatist movements. Solving the national question -- in the right way, they figure -- would eliminate the present dangerously explosive atmosphere, and keep the work force docile and stable.

But ordinary Quebecers, workers and students, are aware that the bourgeoisie -- "separatist" or otherwise -- is not going to act in their interests in the long run.

Anti-separatists like Remi Paul and Saulnier respond to the legitimate aspirations of the people with thick-skulled repression. The bourgeois nationalists, like the P.Q., offer the ballot box and a new bourgeois government as a future. But with public meetings banned, with legitimate political leaders in jail, with screaming anti-"terrorist" campaigns in the press, and with a growing realization of the extent of U.S. imperialist encroachment in the economy, more and more ordinary Quebecers are understanding that traditional electoral politics is not the only answer, and that perhaps more politicians ought to be talking about socialism rather than more U.S. investment. Many people have rallied around the P.Q. as an interim united front organization, but at the same time, the people have been building neighborhood-based worker's committees to assure that once a measure of independence is gained, perhaps through the parliamentary Parti Quebecois, they will not be powerless in the face of a new bourgeois governing class, this one not paying lip service in English, but as potentially repressive as any other. More and more, working people are coming to support the politics of activism carried out by young people in groups like the Front de Liberation Populaire.

Saulnier, in his declaration clamping down on political activity in Montreal, said: "The slogans RE-VO-LU-TION and CA-VA-SAUTER (things are going to explode) repeated and chanted all through yesterday's demonstration are rather significant."

The people of Quebec, once bound to the land, now suffering the many oppressions of capitalist industrial society, and waiting to run their own country, would be the first to agree

-30-

LIBERATION News Service

NEW YORK (LNS) - College football, as the country is becoming aware, is big business. High school players are recruited all over the country, offered great scholarships, but courses, freedom to do exactly what they want to do: play football and nothing else.

Now it seems college football players are looking around them and finding some things are more important than lugging the pigskin for Alma Mater. The coaches aren't pleased.

The economics of major collegiate sports are very intricate. Scholarships abound, training and equipment are expensive, transportation costs can be enormous (the entire squads, including hangers on, are flown to away games in such conferences as the Big 8) and stadium costs are high. Even the footballs come to \$25 apiece. A losing season or so, attendance down, and the money begins to slip away.

More importantly, the old alumni spirit, -- the longing for youth and stature which prompts old men to find large sums of money for their schools -- the Class of '02 syndrome, begins to let down. It's not just the pressure of school spirit and the ol' desire to win that makes college coaching such a tension-filled job. There's the Board of Trustees looking with displeasure over your shoulder if you should lose to the Traditional Rival.

Football players are to the large University what showgirls are to Las Vegas. Strut your stuff, but don't stop to think about it.

But these are strange times now. Political times. Black runners brought politics into the synthetically pacific environment of the Olympics by raising black-gloved fists, and took shit for it. The Olympics themselves were boycotted in part, as were various track meets last year, in protest of the racist policies of the athletic clubs which sponsor (use) black athletes for their own needs. Now, black college football players are recognizing their positions and are making their protests known.

At the University of Indiana, 14 black mem-

bers of the football squad boycotted practice because of what they called "assumptions made by the coaching staff based on stereotyping of the blacks." The atmosphere they were playing under was "mentally depressing and morally discouraging." All 14 were summarily dismissed from the varsity football squad, ostensibly for failing to abide by the coach's policy prohibiting two practice cuts -- but obviously for reasons which go much deeper. Their scholarships will not be renewed.

Emphasizing the group nature of the protest, the black Indiana players issued a statement saying, "The 14 of us felt as though we were not being treated as men. This by no means was the first time we had taken steps to remedy racial matters on the squad."

This is not an isolated incident. Last Spring 20 black players skipped Spring practice at the University of Iowa for political reasons. This fall at the University of Washington 13 black players boycotted the team, though 9 of the men were intimidated into rejoining by threat of the loss of their scholarships. The coach called for "100% commitment to Husky football." The school's Black Athletes Alumni Association called for the firing of coach Jim Owens on the grounds of his "uncompromising bigotry." A black assistant coach has resigned from the staff because of what he called the "inaccuracies and omissions" in the head coach's statements regarding reinstatement of the athletes.

There has been another, equally political row going on in this year's college football scene. The entire black segment of the Wyoming University football squad, 14 in all, was kicked off the team when they participated in a protest demonstration against the racist policies of one of their opponents, Brigham Young University.

Brigham Young is a Mormon school. The Mormon Church denies full membership to blacks on the grounds that they are descendents of Cain and are inevitably damned for Cain's sin. The Director of Admissions of BYU came more to the point. "Their ideals of moral chastity are different," he said.

Despite the fact of BYU's blatant racism,

the Wyoming coach, Lloyd Eaton, insisted on strict adherence to his personal rule against athletes taking part in any political demonstration. Presumably this is to prevent any such embarrassment as happened at the Olympics. Many white players would have liked to have participated in the Moratorium but were intimidated by their coach and stayed home.

The 14 players wore black armbands and took part in a rally against BYU. Blaming "outside agitators," coach Eaton then suspended the team members. (Other actions Eaton has taken in the past, reported one of the 14 suspended players, include refusal to let a black player marry his white fiancée, and insistence on injured blacks playing while injured whites were excused.)

After their suspensions the black players tried to discuss the issues with the coach. Ronald Hill, one of the 14, reported "He didn't even give us a chance to speak. Whenever one of us tried to speak he cut us off with 'bullshit' or shut up' -- He said that we had defied him so we could all go back on colored relief."

All 14 stand to lose their scholarships next year if they remain off the team.

The Wyoming 14 has consulted with the American Civil Liberties Union and are now suing the University for \$1.1 million in damages, as well as asking for a court order forcing the coach to reinstate them on the team.

In other actions, the San Jose State football team wore black armbands when they played against BYU. The Western Athletic Conference has also been asked to expel BYU from its ranks because of the school's ties to the Mormon Church and its racist policies.

College athletes are notoriously exploited. Only about half of all college athletes actually graduate with degrees from the schools they compete for. Ushered about, given little or no encouragement or time to study, they are used and discarded like so much heavy-duty Kleenex, sopping up money and prestige for their schools before being squeezed dry. It's a good life for a while, before the pressure gets on you. And all that scholarship money and potential professional athletics cash is hard to pass up.

Sports is one of the few areas where black people are permitted to excel. It goes along with the strong, dumb nigger routine. It fits the stereotype and is therefore less threatening than pure strength would otherwise be. This opportunity is often accepted gladly by black athletes who see no other path to the top of white America, and who accept the prescribed vision of the white pinnacle. Athletes have almost invariably been among the most vociferously conservative individuals. Each is a Horatio Alger. Each is thankful for the opening which sprung him to the top. Each wants to keep what he's got, and being vocal can only blow it. Each knows what it is to be a nigger.

It's a tremendously difficult decision to deny the graphic potential of the American Pie-in-the-Sky. Pro contracts can be so fat -- the life so seemingly good. But black athletes are increasingly rejecting this as false vision. The athletes' demonstrations, and the hysterical, tyrannical reaction to them, are vivid statements that the days of Boola-Boola are indeed gone the way of all pigskin.

Now, when blacks play they mean to win.

-30-

LONDON DEMONSTRATORS ATTACK APARTHEID

LONDON (LNS) -- Over two thousand demonstrators fighting against South Africa's white supremacist government nearly succeeded in breaking up a rugby match involving a South African team.

The demonstrators battled with police outside the stadium for close to an hour. At one point, led by a brigade of women, they "smashed through a tight police cordon but were beaten back by a second line of police before they could storm into the stadium."

- 30--

PUERTO RICANS ESCALATE STRUGGLE

SAN JUAN, P.R. (LNS) - Puerto Rican independence demonstrators threw rocks through the windows of two large stores in downtown San Juan -- the Franklin Store and the New York Store. The action followed an anti-war rally sponsored by the Pro-Independence University Federation outside the local Selective Service offices. Meanwhile, a group of Puerto Rican students continued a hunger strike against ROTC at the University of Puerto Rico, Prensa Latina reported.

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BUFFALO UNIVERSITY GOES ON STRIKE:
"OPEN IT UP OR BURN IT DOWN!"

LIBERATION News Service

BUFFALO, N.Y. (LNS) -- Ever since the school opened this fall, the University of Buffalo has been a scene of simmering political activity. In the middle of November it boiled over. The student body issued a formal declaration of "unconditional war" on the university administration.

Most of the actions during the fall have centered around ROTC. On the first Moratorium Day, more than 500 students tore up the ROTC office and celebrated around a bonfire of records and documents ripped off from the office. Every Tuesday since then, SDS and others have met in what they call Revolutionary Dance Class of 1776 and prevented ROTC from drilling and holding its classes.

The administration knew they were in trouble. They did the groundwork for coming down heavy on the students involved, threatened them with expulsion, delivered solemn proclamations against "depriving others of their rights" (such as the "right" to engage in slaughtering the people of Vietnam). But before they could move the lid was blown off.

Two black organizations, the Black Students Union and the Organization of Afro-American Awareness, marched through the Medical School and presented a list of six demands. They noted that the Medical School had graduated only five blacks in the last five years and they made it clear that they wanted that changed. They demanded:

1. Open admission for all third world students from Buffalo and the surrounding area to the medical school.
2. The Medical School to enlarge its facilities accordingly.
3. These third world students will be selected and recruited by a committee of third world students and black doctors selected by the two groups. The board will handle all administration of third world students. No black or third world student can be dismissed without express approval of the board.
4. Financial aid including living expenses to be given to all black and third world students.
5. No third world or black student will have to take MCAT (medical board exams).
6. Creation of free medical clinics which serve the health needs of black, brown and poor

white people subsidized by the University and the Medical School.

Acting President Reagan was given five days to answer the demands. When his time was up and students came for a response (led by a "rainbow coalition" of the two black groups, a Puerto Rican group and SDS), his answer was very clear. He talked by walking; he was nowhere to be found.

Instead, the students were met by locked doors; and when they broke down the doors, they found 15 campus cops with helmets and clubs on the other side. These cops were backed up by an entire busload parked down the block. The students split.

That night a meeting of 500 people, including the "rainbow coalition" and the leaders of the student government, voted unanimously to go on strike, voted \$28,000 of the University's money for a free breakfast program sponsored by the Black Student Union, and issued their declaration of war.

The next day the whole school was on strike. Pickets marched in front of the Medical School. Students broke into a meeting of the Faculty Senate and presented both their demands and their determination to fight for them.

The university resounded with the chant:
"Open it up or burn it down!"

-30-

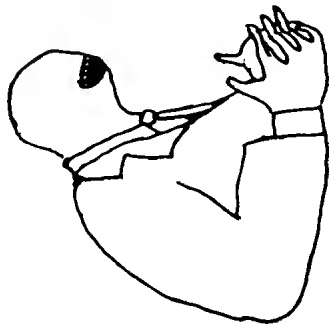
LA JOIE DE LIRE

PARIS (LNS) -- Francois Maspero, the man responsible for distributing Tricontinental magazine in France, has been sentenced to four months in jail and ordered to pay a fine of 18,000 francs. The French government says it is illegal to distribute the publication, which is the organ of the Havana-based Organization of Solidarity With the Peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America (OSPAAAL).

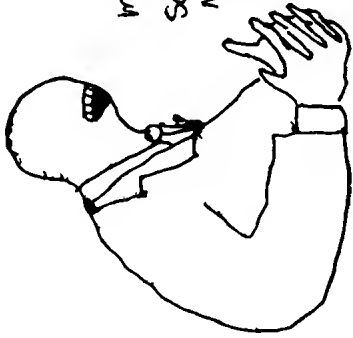
More than 5,000 French intellectuals, scientists and workers have signed a petition protesting the ban on Tricontinental.

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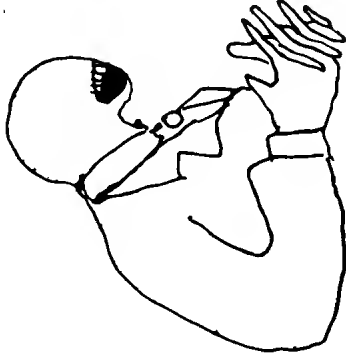
NOTICE TO LNS SUBSCRIBERS: We have sent (on Nov. 12) to all LNS subscribers a copy of the Movement Speakers Bureau catalog. Please put it to good use, and order additional copies for people in your area who should have them (Move/Speak, 333 Fifth Av., NYC 10003). Most subscribers also received a Guerrilla Theater Book -- please pass it on to the theater people in your area.



THIS CUTE LITTLE PIECE OF ASS
COMES IN HERE ASKING ME
FOR A JOB.
SO I SAY, SURE HONEY, I
GO DOWN TO PERSONELL +
WE'LL START YOU AT \$60
A WEEK IN THE TYING POOL



SO SHE SAYS, GET THIS,
THAT SHE'S GOT TO GET
MORE THAN THAT.
SO I SAY, WHAT DO YOU
NEED IT FOR? YOU DON'T
HAVE TO SUPPORT A
FAMILY.



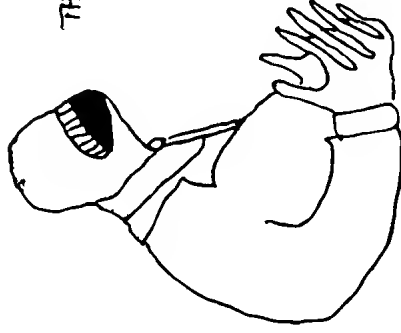
SO I SAYS THE REASON
SHE'S WORKING'S SO'S
SHE CAN SUPPORT HER
K-



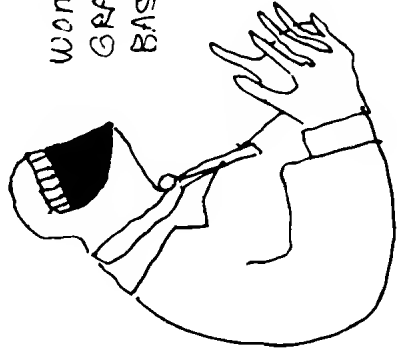
SO I SAY, YOU GOT A KID
YOU SHOULD TAKE CARE OF IT.
WE USE TEMPORARY HELP
FROM THE AGENCY
SOMETIMES. IT'S
YOUR BEST BET



SO SHE SAYS SHE'S NOT GOING
TO HAVE TO STAY HOME
UNTIL HER BABY IS BORN.
I WAS STRAIGHT WITH HER.
I SAID LOOK, HONEY,
THIS IS A BUSINESS,
NOT A MATERNITY WARD.



THE BIRCH STARTS TO BAWL.



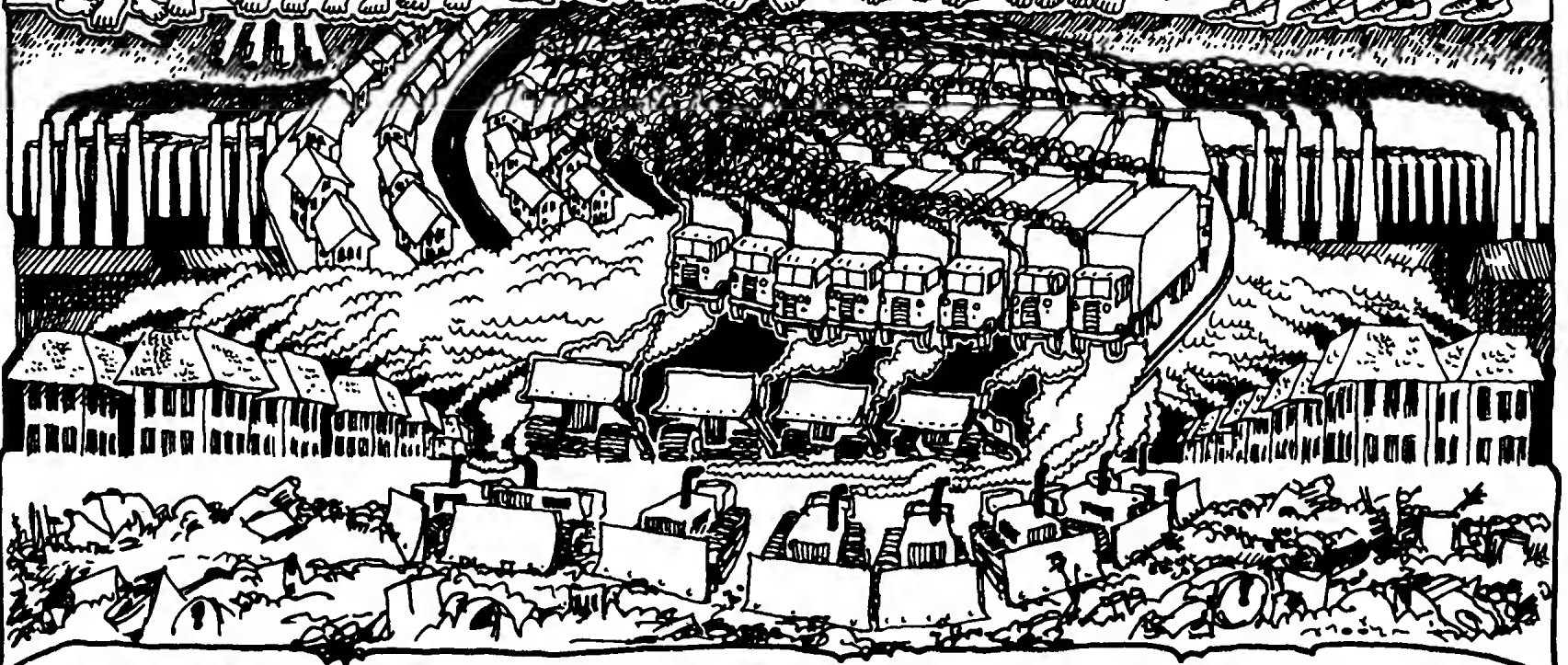
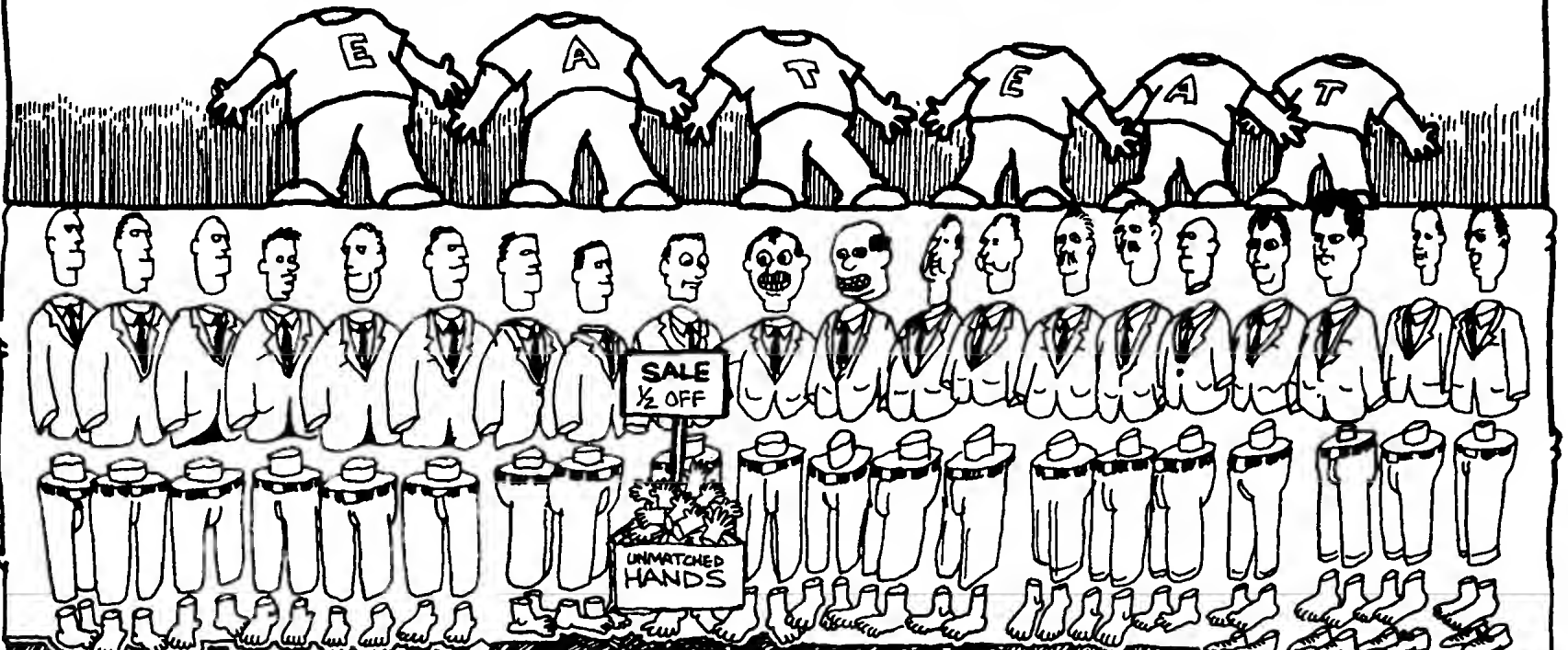
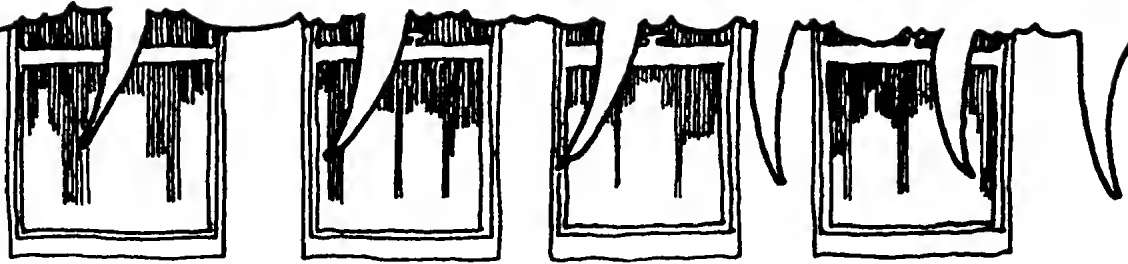
WOMEN WILL JUST NEVER
GRASP THE FUNDAMENTAL
BASICS OF BUSINESS.

credit New York Women's Liberation/LNS

correction: on the third frame the caption should
read as follows:

So she says the reason she's working's so's
she can support her kid.

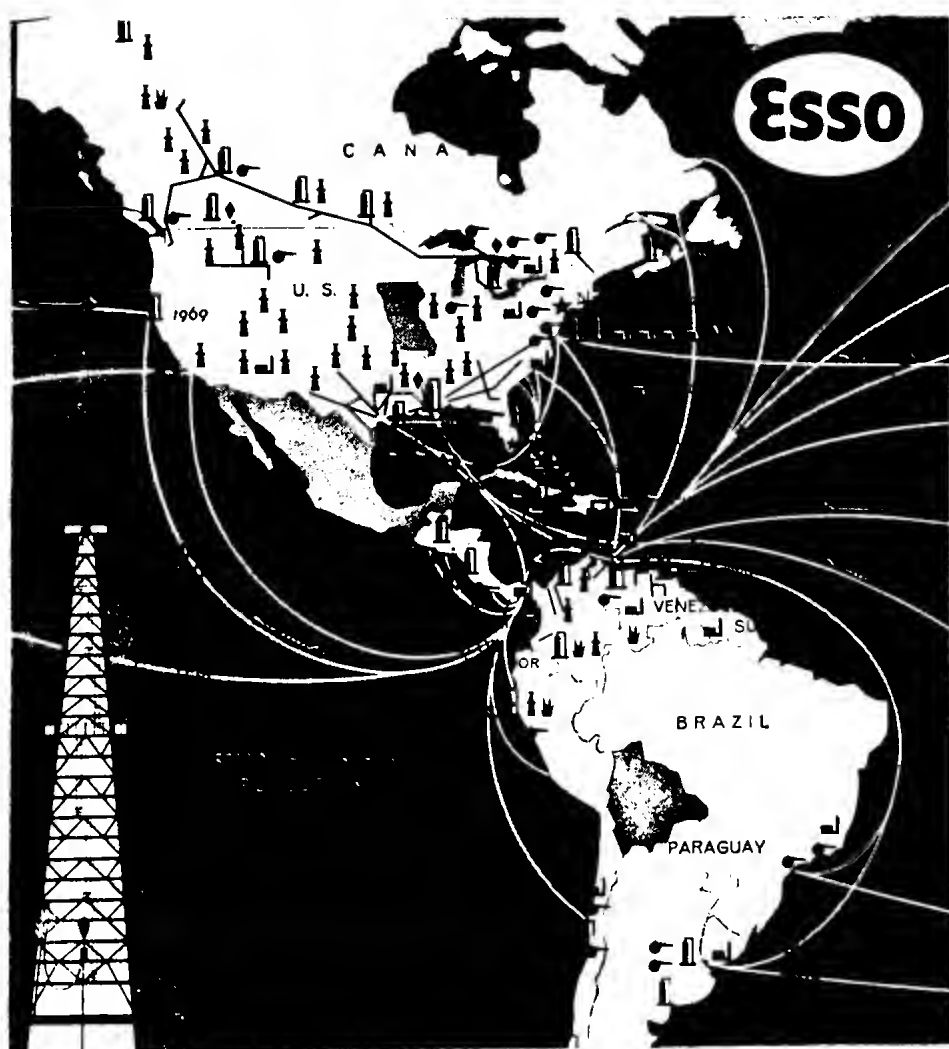
BUY BUY



GOOD BUY America



credit Kaleidoscope/LNS



for comparison...

EASTERN HEMISPHERE PRODUCTION
Total: 2,141,000 bbls. daily
Crude Oil & Gas

Other: 100,000
Libya: 490,000

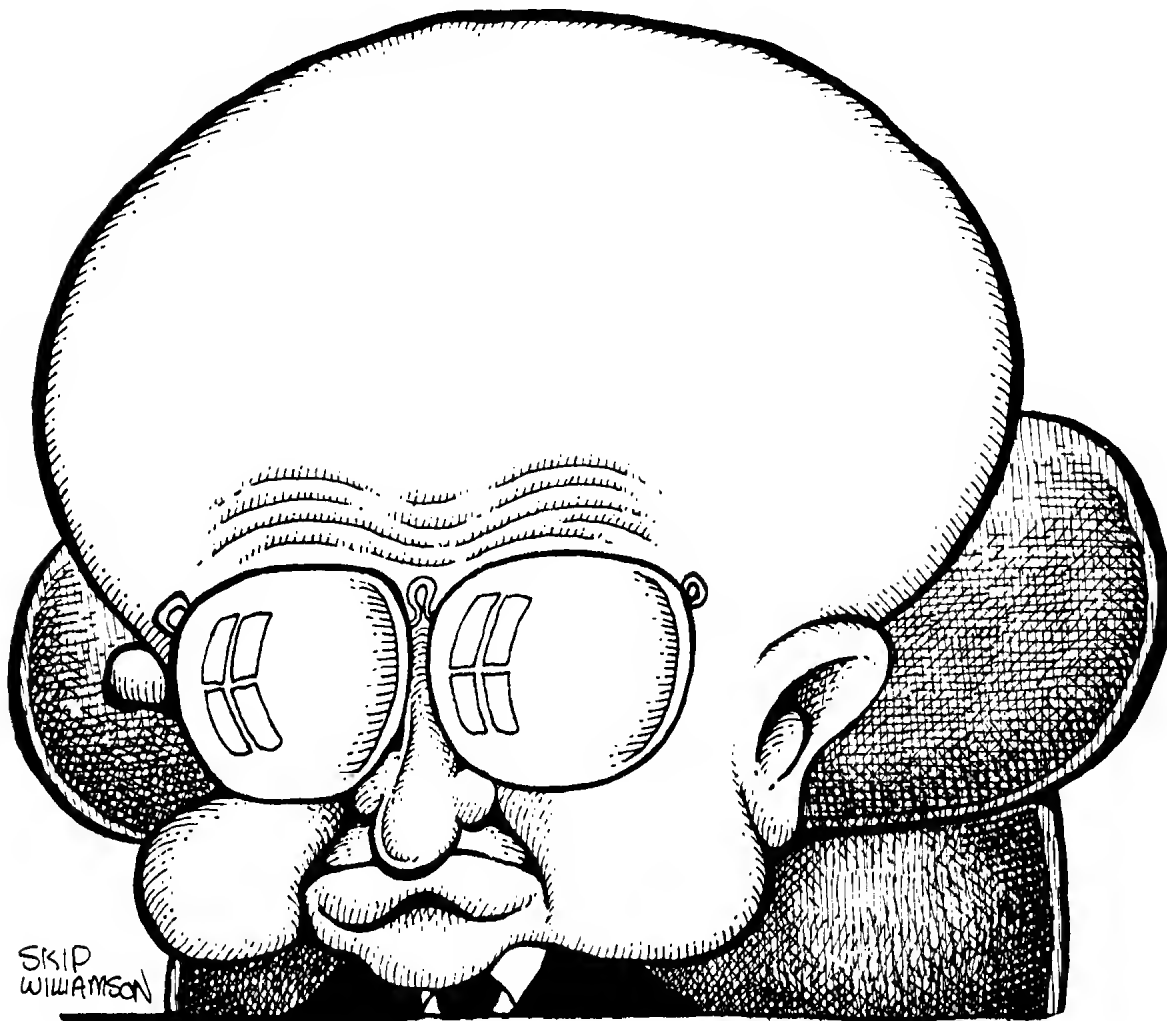
Middle East: 1,551,000



TOP: French-Canadian Worker's Committee on the March, Montreal, Nov. 7. See story in this packet, p. 18. Also see story in INS #210.

Credit Mark Feinstein/INS

BOTTOM: Standard Oil's Western Hemisphere Empire. See bombing story page 22. Credit NACLA /LNS



"Hey Joe, our unit's being withdrawn!"

TOP:

Caricature of Julius "Magoo" Hoffman, judge at the trial of the Conspiracy 8.
Credit Skip Williamson/LNS

BOTTOM: Credit LNS

FREE OUR SISTERS

Jean Wilson, Maude Francis, Peggy Hudgins, Erica Huggins, Francis Carter, Loretta Lukes and Rose Smith are being held, without bail, in Niantic State Prison Farm. They have not been tried, or charged with any crime. Our sisters are young, black, and members of the Black Panther Party.

Francis Carter, Loretta Lukes and Rose Smith are pregnant, and due to give birth in December.

WHAT'S BEING DONE TO THESE WOMEN?

They are deliberately kept in bad health; searchlights shine in their faces, sirens sound outside their windows day and night, so they can't sleep.

They are badly fed, denied fresh air and exercise, and were allowed maternity clothes only a month ago.

They are kept in solitary confinement, denied the right to speak to other women, or to choose lawyers to defend them.

They will be forced to give birth under armed guard, attended by prison doctors who don't care at all about them: Rose Smith weighed 133 when she was thrown into jail six months ago. She is now eight months pregnant, and has gained only one pound.

If the babies manage to be born alive, and survive under these conditions, the State of Connecticut intends to: call our sisters "unfit" mothers
take away their babies
decide who will raise their babies.

Francis Carter, Loretta Lukes and Rose Smith are being tortured because they are BLACK
because they are PANTHERS
because they are WOMEN

And what these women are suffering is an extension and reflection of generally how rotten things are for all women, like on the job, alone in the home.

WE DEMAND: With the mothers, that the Black Panther Party be allowed to care for these children as is the desire of the Black Panther women and men.

We reject the State's definition of "fit" mother, family unit, and "suitable" home.

The State, by its tortuous treatment of our Panther sisters has proven itself to be an "unfit" guardian for these children.

We insist that a mother is NOT "unfit" because she does not accept the status quo.

WE DEMAND: That our three pregnant sisters be released on their own recognizance, and that reasonable bail be set for all of the Panthers in jail.

WE DEMAND: An end to the torture of these women, adequate diet, exercise and clothing, an end to the isolation and sleepless nights.

WE DEMAND: Their right to prenatal and maternal care by doctors of their choice, their right to give birth without armed guard.

WE DEMAND: Immediate freedom for the Connecticut Panthers, and all political prisoners.

AND WHAT IS THEIR CRIME?

They have begun to construct concrete programs which help women.

- Free health programs
- Free Breakfast for Children programs
- Free day-care programs
- Free clothes for women and children who need them.

These women had to stand up alone to begin these things. We will no longer have to stand up alone—*now when we rise up—we rise up together.*

We will show the prisons, the courts, and the state that we will not tolerate the oppression of our sisters anywhere, in any way, shape or form.

Join us—November 22, in New Haven.

Women's Liberation and the Black Panther Party of Conn. are calling for a massive demonstration to protest the "preventative detention" of the Conn. Panthers and in support of all political prisoners.

Doctors will be with us to demand immediate entry into the prison to care for our sisters.

For further information about the demonstration, transportation to New Haven, and Day-care facilities, please contact: Women's Liberation (749-5971 or 227-2617)

Please send contributions to:

Women's Liberation
c/o Room 7,
2700 Broadway,
NYC 10025

The Connecticut Panther Defense Fund
P.O.B. 7117
New Haven, 06150

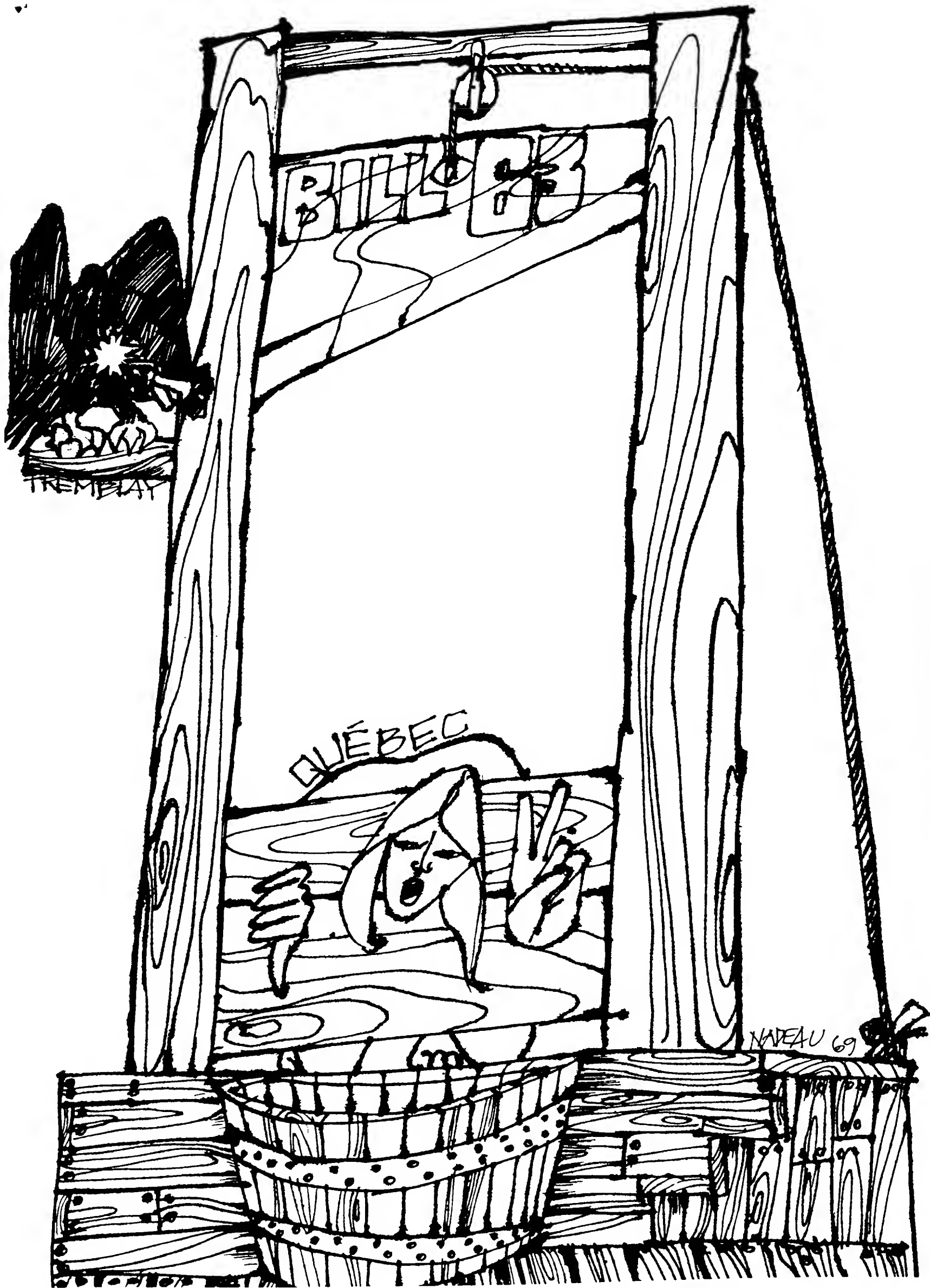
FREE OUR SISTERS



GO TO NEW HAVEN FOR THE DEMONSTRATION!

SEE STORY ON PIG TREATMENT OF PANTHER WOMEN PAGE 4

Credit New York Women's Liberation/LNS



SEE STORY ON QUEBEC PAGE 18

Credit Quebec-Presse/LNS



TAKE
THE LONG
VIEW

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See Quebec Story P. 18.